[Hon'ble Mr. A. J. John.]

ക്രടി ക്രട്ടത്തലാക്കേണ്ടതായി വന്നേയ്ക്കാം. അതു ക്രടാതെയുള്ള സമ്മേളനങ്ങളും അഞ്ചോ, ആറോ ദിവസം കാണും. ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തിൽ നാ സമ്മേളനങ്ങളും ആണെങ്കിൽ ഉദ്ദേശം നാറു ദിവസങ്ങളും ര് ആണെങ്കിൽ നാറ്റു ദിവസങ്ങളും ആകും.

പ്രമേയത്തിൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു് "മാസത്തിൽ ഒരിക്കലെങ്കിലും നാ ദിവസത്തിൽ കുറയാതെ നിയമസഭ ക്രടേണ്ടതാണു്" എന്നാണു. അതായതു് ബഡ്ജറ്റു് സെഷൻ ഒഴിച്ചു് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഫ ാ-ം, ഫ ം-ം, ദിവസങ്ങൾക്കു പകരം നാനാ ദിവസങ്ങളെങ്കിലും സഭ ക്രടണമെന്നാണു. ഇതു് വളരെ അസൗകര്യവും പ്രയാസവും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാണു്.

ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള രീതി മാറ്റപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. കഴിയുന്നതും ക്രടുതൽ സെഷൻസു നടത്തുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നതാണു്. ബഡ്ജറ്റു് സെഷൻ ഉൾപ്പെടെ നാ സെഷൻസു എന്നുള്ളതു ര് സെഷൻസ് ആക്കുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കാം. അതും ഖണ്ഡിതമായി പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാൻ സാധ്യമല്ല. ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായ ജോലി അനുസരിച്ചു് ക്രടുതൽ സെഷൻസു് ക്രടാമായിരിക്കും. ഈ ഉറപ്പിനെ പരിഗണിച്ചു പ്രമേയം പിൻവലിക്കണമെന്നു് അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. MOHAMMED MUSTAFA : സർ, ഇതുവരെയുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള നിയമസഭാസമ്മേളനങ്ങളും പൊതുജനാഭിപ്രായം പ്രതിഫലിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ പര്യാപ്തമായിരുന്നില്ലാ എന്നു ഈ സഭയിലെ എല്ലാ മെംബറന്മാരും അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു. അതിൽ എല്ലാവരും ഏകാഭിപ്രായക്കാരായിട്ടാണു കണ്ടതു്. ഗവണ്മെൻറുപക്ഷത്തുനിന്നുതന്നെ അതു സമ്മതിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. മേലാൽ പൊതുജനാഭിപ്രായം ഈ സഭയിൽക്കൂടി പ്രതിഫലിപ്പിക്കത്തക്കനിലയിൽ നിയമസഭ വിളിച്ചുക്രട്ടുന്നതാണെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഉറപ്പു തന്നിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയം പ്രസ്സു് ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല.

The resolution, by leave, was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE : DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARIES.

MR. N. DANIEL JOSE : Mr. President, Sir, this is the resolution I seek to move :

> "This Assembly resolves that Government should take immediate steps to resume the management of the Trivandrum Public Library, merge with it the Education

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Bureau Library which is now under the Director of Public Instruction, put up the necessary additional buildings, increase the allotment for books to Rs. 30,000 a year, develop it on the lines of either the British Museum Library or the Congress Library of Washington or the Imperial Library, Calcutta, improve the reference section adding to it a Bibliographical Information Bureau enabling any citizen of Travancore to get at his residence the information he requires, and to draw up a five year plan for the Trivandrum Public Library to open its branches at Nagercoil, Quilon, Kottayam, Alleppey and Alwaye during the years 1125—1130."

Sir, I need not point out that this resolution is of an entirely non-controversial nature. I need not point out that almost all the members will unanimously support this resolution. I feel, Sir, that the necessity of improving the Public Library at Trivandrum has been engaging the attention of the members of this House even before this resolution was sought to be moved by me. The resolution notice itself shows that the identical resolution has been sought to be moved by a number of members. More than a dozen members have given signature to this resolution. I must also point out at the very outset, Sir, that a number of deputations also had waited upon the Education Minister. I should also mention in passing, that the present Prime Minister also was one of the deputationists. Another Minister was the person who was one of the signatories who forwarded a petition sent by nearly 45 members ot this House stating that the Government must take immediate steps to improve the condition in the Trivandrum Public Library.

In moving this resolution, I seek briefly to enunciate the history of this institution. This institution is nearly 120 years old. It might interest the hon'ble members of this House to know that the British Museum Library is after all not much older. Russian libraries are of much more recent origin and in almost all those libraries there are more than a million volumes. This library till 50 years ago was not open to the public. It was confined to Princes, Europeans, etc., and high officials. Afterwards in 1898, Government took it up and threw it open to the general public. Then the present library was conducted under the management of a public committee. That committee, when giving up the library over to the management of the Government, said in its agreement that "the Government should erect a suitable building for the library for the benefit of the public and to that end provide a well stocked and furnished reading and reference library and should undertake the maintenance of the same in a suitable manner under such regulations as may be best calculated to carry out the end in view."

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[Mr. N. Daniel Jose.]

This committee gave up the management of the library to the Government in the hope that the Government would carry on the proper functioning of the library. Later on, during Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar's time, this was handed over to the management of the University. The University, Sir, I beg to point out to the Government is not eager to carry on the running of this library in a fitting manner. This is what one of the Syndicate members writes to another member as regards what the Vice-Chancellor expressed about the Trivandrum Public Library. "The Trivandrum Public Library is an unwanted child of the University. The University does not have funds for spending towards the improvement of the Public Library and it is the Government or the local bodies that ought to meet such an expenditure as in all western countries." The Vice-Chancellor suggested that the University should give back the institution to Government rather than not attending to its needs properly. So, that is the considered opinion of the Vice-Chancellor. They have no objection to give the library back to the Government. In those days when Government took up the library, the rules of admission were so strict that there were not more than about thirty members. Then, there was the system of entrance fees of Rs. 15 and subscription Rs. 2 per mensem. Afterwards, at the instance of the Librarian in 1935, that system was given up and the membership fee was also reduced to Re. 1. Within ten years the membership of the library has grown from about sixty to six hundred, about ten times, but not the expenditure on the library. Sir, you would accuse me of stating a truism if I point out that the cultural necessity of a country is very important and that Travancore is one of the foremost countries as far as education is concerned. But the figures are revealing. It will be seen that we have expended large sums of money on other departments of Government, but not in this Library, in this essential cultural necessity for the people of the State. I am quoting figures for the last ten years from 1110. Police expenditure has shot up from Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 40 lakhs. Army expenditure from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs 64 lakhs. Education from Rs. 46 lakhs to Rs. 153 lakhs. For library expenditure from Rs. 13,000 to about Rs. 30,000. That is the State as we know it, in which the Trivandrum Public Library is being worked today.

It is well known to most of the honourable members of this House who pay frequent visits to the library that space is not available there, books have to be heaped together, that there is no sufficient space for the books nor for the members who visit the library. A library has been defined, Sir, as a collection of books made effective. I would say we are running a library where, due to inadequate funds and attention being paid to the library, the library is really a heap of much-thumbed, soiled, broken-backed books made ineffective.

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Then, Sir, the University did not have a library when it was started. But, now the University has a library with many volumes in it. In the resolution, I have made mention of the Educational Bureau Library run under the charge of the Director of Public Instruction. In this Educational Bureau Library, staffed almost like the Trivandrum Public Library, six officers distribute about six books to the public per day. It has one Assistant Librarian, one clerk, one typist, one attender, one peon, and one servant. All these people together distribute to the public six books per day, whereas the Public Library, with more than six hundred members, is serving about 1,000 books.

Nearly ten times that number pay visits to the Library for occasional references. The Director of Public Instruction also has suggested that the Educational Bureau and the Library be amalgamated and that would save Government a recurring expenditure. That would aid the public in that immediately the Government would place at the disposal of the public 18 thousand volumes. I have also made mention of very famous libraries. That is likely to cause a slight flutter of amusement among the Hon'ble Members of this House. Is it necessary after all to quote the names of famous libraries for this small State of ours. But on a careful perusal of the resolution it will be quite clear that what I mean to say is, on the lines of those libraries and I have put in these names of three only for certain definite purposes because these three are run under three principles. What we want is a library which can harmoniously combine many of these principles which are, of course, practicable of adoption. I do not wish that the Government should rush into impracticable ideals and dreams about a public library. The British Museum Library, Sir, is known for its collection of old manuscript volumes, first Editions, etc. That category of library is meant for the research students, scholars, and the authors. The library at Washington is the best reference library that is what I feel—in the whole world. One could get almost all the necessary reference books. If a member is fortunate to visit that, he can get the Travancore Regulations and Proclamations and other published works of the Travancore Government. I had the privilege of meeting a friend who had returned from America who said that even Sivaswami's book on the Shertalai Famine was available there. But if a member visits the Trivandrum Public Library, such a salient and important book which deals with the sufferings of the people of that part will not be available. That, Sir, is not the fault of any official; that perhaps is because of the insufficient attention and the grant of funds to the library.

The price of books is again almost 4 or 5 times over. But the Library is getting only a grant of about Rs. 5,000. That would mean that about 500 books could be purchased therefor. All that I plead before this House is, it should be given sufficient grant by the Government. I would put the figure at Rs. 30,000. I can very

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[Mr. N. Daniel Jose.]

well visualise the members of the Treasury Benches making a slight wry face when this figure, Rs. 30,000 is mentioned. Sir, I have also made mention of the Imperial Library at Calcutta. I mentioned that library because it is one of those institutions which serve the public of India in a particular manner. Wherever there is a railway station, it is possible to get books from that library. The point that I want to make out from this is that we should be in a position to give information to people residing in various parts of Travancore.

Another point I want to make out is, that in Modern Russia, the system obtaining in libraries is this: They have new information services incorporated and any member of the public who wants information on books regarding a partiuclar subject could apply to the library which gives a list of the books furnishing all details connected with the books and where they are available. That is an important aspect to be noted with regard to the development of library because in a new Travancore, in a new India, where we are going to produce new writers, scientists, etc, which also I have made mention, all these things become very necessary.

I have made mention of the need to improve the building of the present Library. Any hon'ble member in this House will be aware that on a visit being paid to the library, there is not sufficient space either for books or for the members to sit. Therefore I plead that a new building along with the old building should be put up, the lower storey to be used for stocking of books and the upper floor for the use of members. All over Travancore we find that small libraries have been started in different localities. Wherever you go you find the name board 'library' staring at you. If you go in, you find there are a few old, aged, dilapidated books, that are neither of use to the keepers of the libraries nor the public. It is necessary also that the Government should take it into heart to improve the lot of those institutions. Throughout Travancore the conditions of libraries require improvement in all directions. The reason is that Travancore is so much culturally advanced, educationally forward than the rest of India, that there is a demand for books and wherever you go the libraries are all packed. In this strain I need not be emphasising, stressing the necessity of libraries. In this strain I need not emphasise the necessity of improving the Public Library and the libraries scattered throughout Travancore. This is a plea with which any honourable member in this House can agree. This is a plea with which even the conservative member of the type of my esteemed friend Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi can agree. I do not feel Sir, that it is necessary to stress again what the members already know that a library is essential. If a library is essential for the culturally advanced Travancore, it must be on sound lines. If the library is to be run on sound lines, it must have sufficient funds. If we can spend money on police, more money on

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guns, why not we spend more money on educating the people of Travancore, on supplying information to the people of Travancore. That is what I ask at this juncture. Therefore, in consonance with the policy that we have adopted for increased expenditure in several departments, I would earnestly plead that expenditure for the improvement of the Public Library be increased in a fitting manner, in the manner necessary for such culturally and educationally advanced State as Travancore. I plead Sir, that all the members of this House must unanimously carry through this resolution. Thank you.

MR. P. S. MOHAMMED: ഈ ലൈബ്രറിയെ രണ്ടു മൂന്നു വർഷങ്ങളായി യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയെ ഏല്പിച്ചപ്പോൾ ഇങ്ങനെ അനാഥനിലവസ്ഥ'തിക്കു് എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡയറക്ടറെ ഏല്പിച്ചാൽ അതു നല്ല നിലയിൽ ആകുമെന്നാണോ പറയുന്നതു് ?

MR. N. DANIEL JOSE: I never said that this Library should be handed over to the Director of Public Instruction; but I said it must be taken over by Government. I only meant that this must be taken over by the Education Minister until such time as he finds it possible to appoint a committee composed of the members drawn from this House as well as outside if need be to run the library on proper lines.

MR. G. RAMACHANDRAN (*Neyyattinkara III—General*): Sir, I wish to lend my full support to the resolution moved by my young friend Mr. Jose. He began by saying that this was a very non-controversial matter. But listening to him I almost thought that there might be a lot of objections to a resolution like this. The vigour with which he presented his case was something extraordinary. I really feel, Sir, that the danger is that this resolution will be so completely acceptable to everybody that nobody will bother about it finally. Sometimes a demand is so difficult that it is shelved and at other times every one is so much in agreement with the matter that it does not obtain the attention it deserves. I trust, Sir, that will not be the fate of this motion.

This Library in Trivandrum is one of the oldest and best of our institutions. Visitors have often marked the beauty of the building itself in which the library is housed. But if you go in, Sir, you will find that many things need attention inside, though the building itself presents a fine picture from outside. I have been a member of this institution for many years. When I walked into it a few days ago what struck me was that while many other institutions in Trivandrum have changed for the better, this particularly useful institution has definitely changed for the worse. Most of the books are in a dilapidated condition. You see in the shelves books set not in two or three, but even four and more rows, one behind the other, so that when you have to take out a book, you have to do research and you have to do a little bit of gymnastics as well. Then you have to walk into the room occupied

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[Mr. G. Ramachandran.]

by the members. I remember how once upon a time, it was considered a piece of cultural luxury, if I may use that expression, to go and sit inside the member's room. Today when you go in at the usual evening hour, you do not get even sitting space. Many members find it very difficult to get accommodation. Members have to wait and see when fellow members will vacate. Now in the years that have passed somehow this institution has not grown as most other similar institutions that we have in the city. Sir, this is undoubtedly an institution which should have grown and yet it has not grown. Some time ago it was handed over to the University. I think it was a capital mistake to have done so. You call it a Public Library and it should have remained a public institution, managed by the public on their own and under their responsibility. Even in the present resolution while I support its major recommendation the idea that it should now be handed over to the Director of Public Instruction or his department, does not commend itself to me. I would rather wish that this institution is managed by a Public Committee suitably elected, with necessary powers to manage it properly. Then the public will take a keen interest to work it properly. Public management in this case may prove much better than management by a Government department. The minimum need appears to me, Sir, is to have more accommodation, both for books and for the readers of books. It is impossible to maintain this library in a proper way with the accomodation now available. So, how shall we set about providing for accommodation is the first question. I understand Sir,—I am open to correction—quite a tidy amount has been provided for adding to the accommodation available and that amount has not been spent for several years. As in the case of many other institutions, an amount provided in the budget has not been utilised. It was not used at the proper time. So something has got to be done to find out whether that money is available at present. If I remember right, the sum is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 50,000 (fifty thousand) or so. If that is so it ought to be available for this purpose. There should be nothing to prevent that money being made available straightway for increased accommodation. Then, Sir, for the provision of books every year an amount to the value of Rs. 7,500 is ear-marked. There are periodicals and newspapers to be purchased and for that something like Rs. 3,000 may be necessary. Ultimately for buying books there will be a balance of Rs. 4,000 only. Books have become very costly in these days. Recently, for instance, Mr. Churchill has published his "War Memoirs" and its price is 25 shillings. So with Rs. 4,000 a year, it is hardly possible to keep the library up-to-date. So the demand in this resolution that Rs. 30,000 may be allowed every year is in my view a very humble and modest one. The mover of the resolution mentioned the British Museum Library, the Congress Library of Washington and Imperial Library at Calcutta. It should be quite

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possible to develop our library into a smaller edition of the British Museum library. We must have a research section in our library. For all this we require a much larger number of books. Rs. 30,000 asked for is very modest in my view. I trust that the usual plea that there is no money will not be trotted out by Government in regard to this demand. After all, for a public institution of this kind intended to serve the larger public a liberal provision should be made. But I have a fear that the Government might say that Rs. 30,000 is too much and that they cannot find so much. I hope that such a plea will not be brought up. Whenever a thing is found essential, it is the business of Government to find funds for meeting such a demand. It is not for the Government to say that there is no money for this or that essential purpose. It is the duty of Government to find out ways and means of carrying on the essential needs in the proper way.

I have a few suggestions to make in this connection. I place them before the House for what they are worth. I suggest that we should appoint a committee consisting of a few people who are really lovers of the library. That committee should commence work immediately and present to Government definite proposals within two months. The Committee's terms of references might be made so wide that the committee will sit not merely over the question of the Trivandrum Public Library's accommodation etc. but as to how best this institution can be made more widely useful in the State. They may as well be asked to frame a draft bill which might be called the 'All Travancore Libraries Bill. They should also produce a Scheme wherein this library will become the Central library having a network of libraries throughout Travancore. There is already an All Travancore Libraries Association and no less distinguished a person than the Prime Minister himself is the President of that body. I just now remember one more thing. The first time I heard about the immediate need to improve the Trivandrum Public Library was when the present Prime Minister walked into my room one fine morning with a few other friends. Then I was occupying a place in the Government and he himself was on this side. He told me then that something tangible should be done to improve the Library. Now he is in the happy state of not asking somebody else to do that for him. He is now in a position when he can do it himself, on his own. I am perfectly confident this matter will have his warmest sympathy. I would therefore tell Mr. Jose that his resolution will have the very best of consideration from Government. Only there should be no delay in it. Whatever is done must be done quickly and in a graceful manner. The Treasury Benches should not say Rs 30,000 is too much and make it as Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 15,000 or even 10:000. Do not trot out any plea of economy in regard to this matter. Accept the resolution with grace. It is an important one; it is a good one; it is a matter in which there is absolute concurrence. So, I trust that this resolution will be accepted in its

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[Mr. G. Ramachandran]

fulness and the Government will appoint a committee with necessary powers not only to overhaul this particular institution but to draw up a scheme for the re-orientation of this Library with a network of branches under it all over Travancore.

MISS ANNIE MASCARENE: Sir, I rise to support the resolution that has been so ably moved by my honourable friend Mr. Jose. The Public Library in Trivandrum is an ancient and literary institution that is surviving through the ages and is the remaining symbol of the literary culture of Travancore. This institution dominating the heart of the city as an historic ideal with a century of history written in wrinkles on its weather beaten brow; within whose shelves survive the sublimity of the past, the wisdom of ages; within whose gallery are arranged men of letters, politicians, poets, scientists and artists; like footprints on the sands of time, like guiding lights to erring humanity caught in the eddy of life and tottering on the brink of oblivion; this dominating structure within whose precincts gather the leading men and women of the city to mould the politics of the city, the student to seek his literary friends; the clerks to indulge in the last musings of a weary day, the business man to hunt for news—this historical structure which once assumed the air of a coffee house of mid Victorian Era, which once assumed the importance of the Inner Temple and which now assumes the solemnity and quietness of the sacred dust of Westminster has been declared by the presiding deity of the Temple of Learning—by the Vice Chancellor of the University as the unwanted child of the University and thrown overboard. Sir, can absurdity go any further than that? Unhappy the day when that pronouncement was made and it shall not be repeated.

We the representatives of the people who have introduced democracy into the State have a sacred duty of preserving the historical structure, this Temple of Learning in its pristine glory. I would request the Government whose leader once sponsored this matter with all earnestness and emphasis to bestow on this library the best of his attention.

Comparing this library with those preserved in India, first we will find that this is a representation of the miserable plight of learning in Travancore. Looking at the Bureau of Information at Bombay one would find that a large amount is spent in the spreading of knowledge and American democracy in India. I myself have visited that institution and have seen the arrangement of books in all sections of it, as for instance, Literature, Politics etc. There is a staff to dance attendance on any informant who happens to walk into it. Looking at other Libraries in North India, there is the Library attached to Lucknow University which is the best in Northern India and vies with the Imperial Library at Calcutta.

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Looking at the history of libraries and the University connected with it, Travancore has a poor representation and the Vice-Chancellor a poorer mentality. Looking at the Library and its history in America and England, Sir, England spends a shilling per head, and America a dollar per head, when Travancore cannot spend Mr. Leader, a penny per head. Considering the fact that we are far in advance of the time, if America can spend a dollar a head, and England a shilling a head, can't we spend a pittance of Rs, 30,000 a year in maintaining a library? That is a matter to be deplored. Nothing short of it. I think you and I should hang our heads in silence. Lives here a man with soul so dead who cannot feel the insult of the Vice Chancellor and make amends for it? I would suggest first an amendment to discard the Vice Chancellor's amusing pronouncement. The fact is, a huge sum is set apart in the Budget for retaining a brute force. So much is set apart in the Budget to maintain an army, and police to defend the country. If our Government were to spend one tenth of that in the expansion of libraries, I can assure you that within a period of ten years, the culture of Travancore will not demand spending a large sum on the brute force for defence purposes.

Today when adult education is the accepted principle of this State, when adult education is a necessity to be spread throughout the length and breadth of the land, when adult education has been sponsored by the most unassuming Leader of the Assembly, I would suggest that we do not waste a pie on this institution if lakhs and lakhs are set apart for it. The future of democracy in Travancore depends upon the literate majority of citizens. When the future of Travancore depends on adult franchise, then every adult should be able to exercise his right to vote in the most intelligent manner. That depends upon the spread of education,—literacy in the State. If we are aiming at perfection of democracy it is necessary that we should aim at literacy and adult education and the only method by which you can do it is to spend the money on Libraries and establish branches of it all over Travancore. I am glad, Sir, that my young friend has brought this resolution. I don't think there is a single Member here who can contest or oppose this resolution, and at the same time, I must confess that all of us including myself have hitherto displayed sublime ignorance about this Public Library. The shelves of the Library, if one enters could be seen to contain worm eaten, miserable books which are really insulting to the authors who have written them. The building, so majestic and historical as it looks, does not provide the needs of the time. It does not provide facilities for women to go there, sit silently and have a study of things. So, improvement in this direction demands consideration and, for that, my esteemed friend Mr. Ramachandran's suggestion of forming a Committee is highly recommended by me also. With these few words, I support the resolution.

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MR. K. A. MATHEW : എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. ജോസ് അവതരിപ്പിച്ച പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ ഹാർദ്ദമായി പിന്താങ്ങുന്നു. സർ, ഈ വിഷയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് രണ്ടു ഡെപ്യൂട്ടേഷൻ പോയപ്പോൾ അതിന്റെ അംഗമെന്ന നിലയിൽ പോകുന്നതിനു് എനിക്കുകൂടി സന്ദർഭം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തെ പബ്ലിക്ക് ലൈബ്രറിവികസിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതിന്റെ ആവശ്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി ആനിലയിലും മറ്റു പലതരത്തിലും എനിക്കു അറിയുന്നതിനു് ഇടയായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഡിജ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ വളരെ ഔന്നത്യം പ്രാപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു രാജ്യമായതുകൊണ്ടു പുസ്തകപാരായണത്തിനു് വേണ്ടതായ സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഗ്രന്ഥശാലപ്രസ്ഥാനത്തെ പ്രോൽസാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു് കഴിവുള്ളതു് നാം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഇന്നു തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തുള്ള പബ്ലിക്ക് ലൈബ്രറി ഒരു പുരാതനമായ സ്ഥാപനമാണെങ്കിലും ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നോ പൊതുജനങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നോ വേണ്ടത്ര ശ്രദ്ധയും സഹകരണവും അതിനെ വികസിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു് ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നില്ല. ആ ലൈബ്രറിയിൽ പോകുന്ന ഏതൊരാൾക്കും അവിടത്തെ സ്ഥലസൗകര്യക്കുറവിനെപ്പറ്റിയും പുസ്തകങ്ങളുടെ കുറവിനെപ്പറ്റിയും വളരെവ്യക്തമായി അറിയാൻ കഴിയും. ആകാര്യം ഇവിടെ നേരത്തെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. അതു ആവർത്തിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവണ്മെന്റു് ലൈബ്രറി പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിനു വേണ്ടതായ സഹായങ്ങൾ നൽകുന്നതിനു് ബഡ്ജറിൽ കൃപാമാറിവച്ചും മറ്റുവിധത്തിലും ശ്രമിച്ചുവരുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതറിയാം. എന്നാൽ അതു വേണ്ടത്ര ഉണ്ടോ എന്നാണു ഞാൻ സംശയിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ പബ്ലിക്ക് ലൈബ്രറിയുടെ സ്ഥിതിവിവരക്കണക്കുകൾ ഇവിടെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. അതിനു അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യ വളരെ തുച്ഛമായ ഒന്നാണെന്നു സമ്മതിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂർയൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിക്കു ഒരു ലൈബ്രറി ഇല്ലാതിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു പബ്ലിക്കു ലൈബ്രറി, യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി ലൈബ്രറിക്കൂടി ആണെന്നു പറയുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു സമ്പ്രദായമാണു് അന്നു സ്വീകരിച്ചതു. എന്നാൽ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിക്കു പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു ലൈബ്രറി ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നസ്ഥിതിക്കു് പബ്ലിക്ക് ലൈബ്രറിയെ ഒരു അനാഥ ശിശുവാണെന്നു പറയത്തക്കവണ്ണം യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയുടെ കീഴിൽവച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം തീർച്ചയായും ഇല്ലെന്നതന്നെ. അതിനാൽ പബ്ലിക്ക് ലൈബ്രറിയെ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയുടെ കീഴിൽനിന്നും എടുത്തു് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ

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നേരിട്ടുള്ള മേൽനോട്ടത്തിൽ നടത്തണം. രണ്ടാമതു് അവിടെ ആവശ്യമുള്ള കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ പണിയണം. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി ഇതിലേക്കു് ഒരു ലക്ഷത്തിൽ ചിലപ്പോൾ തുപ്പാ നിക്കിവച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നാണു് ഞാൻ അറിയുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ഇതുവരെ ലൈബ്രറിക്കു വേണ്ടി കെട്ടിടം തീക്കുന്നതിനു് പണം ചെലവാക്കിക്കണ്ടില്ല. മാത്രമല്ല അതിലേക്കു് ആക്കെക്കൂടി കൺട്രാക്റ്റു് കൊടുത്തതായിട്ടോ മറ്റു് എന്തെങ്കിലും കാര്യങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതായിട്ടോ അറിവില്ല. താമസിയാതെ ഒരു കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ ശിലാസ്ഥാപനം നടക്കുമെന്നു കേൾക്കുന്നു. സ്ഥലംപോരായെന്നുള്ള പരാതിയെ നീക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു തൽക്കാല നടപടി മാത്രമാണിതെന്നു് സംശയിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിനാൽ ഈ ലൈബ്രറിയെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ നേരിട്ടുള്ള നിയന്ത്രണത്തിൻകീഴിൽ ആക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാകുന്നു.

എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. രാമചന്ദ്രൻ പറഞ്ഞു ഈ ലൈബ്രറി ഡയറക്ടർ ആഫ് പബ്ലിക്കു് ഇൻസ്ട്രക്ഷന്റെ കീഴിൽകൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നാണു് പ്രമേയത്തിൽ പറയുന്നതെന്നു. എന്നാൽ പ്രമേയത്തിൽ പറയുന്നതു് അങ്ങനെയല്ല. അതു് മന്ത്രിസഭയുടെ നേരിട്ടുള്ള ഭരണത്തിൻകീഴിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുകയും അതിനെ വികസിപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണെന്നാണു്. ഇപ്പോൾ ൬൫൦൦ രൂപയാണു് പുസ്തകങ്ങൾക്കായി ചെലവാക്കുന്നതു. എന്നാൽ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി ലൈബ്രറിക്കു് ൧൦൦൦൦രൂപയാണു ചെലവാക്കുന്നതു്. അതുതന്നെ തുച്ഛമാണു്. ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന തുകതന്നെ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനു് ഗവണ്മെൻറു ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇപ്പോൾ ഇവിടെ ഒരു ആൾ ട്രാവൻകൂർ ലൈബ്രറി മൂവ്മെൻറു് ഉണ്ടു്. ആ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു് വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ പ്രോൽസാഹിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഇവിടെ ഒരു സെൻട്രൽ ലൈബ്രറി ഉണ്ടാക്കണം. മദ്രാസിൽ ഇതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഒരു ബിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടു. അതുപോലെ ഇവിടെയും ലൈബ്രറികൾക്കു് പ്രോത്സാഹനം കൊടുക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഒരു ബിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്നു് അവതരിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതും അതുമൂലം ഇവിടത്തെ ലൈബ്രറി പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതുമാണു്. ഇന്നു് ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രമേയത്തിൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ എല്ലാംതന്നെ ഇന്നത്തെ മന്ത്രിസഭ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുമെന്നും അതിലേക്കു് വേണ്ടതു ചെയ്യുമെന്നും ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

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MR. EAPEN ARAKKAL: In supporting the resolution moved by Mr. Jose, I have to speak a few words. The Library movement in Travancore has not yet attained the level of modern working of the library systems in the western countries. The main test for judging the efficiency of a library is to see whether all the necessary up-to-date books are stocked in the library for the use of the public; secondly, to see whether books are being distributed efficiently and speedily to the requirements of the people who come to have a glance at those books. The first matter, *viz.*, the question of stocking books is a thing which can be brought under our control with sufficient funds at our disposal. If Government have enough money and if there is some working committee they could contact themselves with great publishing concerns both inside and outside the State and they may be able to correspond with those publishing concerns with a view to get down all those up-to-date books worth possessing. That is a question which can be solved by having sufficient funds at our disposal.

The next question is in regard to accommodation. Books should be kept in such a way as will enable the staff to take them out whenever we want at a moment's notice. I happened to read a book on "Library." Skipping over the pages, I found that this subject has been made the matter of a very fine research by experts who want to see the most up-to-date conditions, and most novel things introduced in what is called the Library Technique.

Now regarding the catalogue system I wish to say a few words. It would not be a matter of surprise to the honourable members of this House when I mentioned that this catalogue system on which many of the libraries, in times of yore, even at the present time are being run, that catalogue system is rather slowly or even quickly dying down, because of the periodical additions of books. When the stock becomes unwieldy, the catalogue also becomes unwieldy. There will be a large number of books in the catalogue and it may not be possible for the staff to find out exactly where a particular book which a particular man wanted could be found at a moment's notice.

MR. PONNARA G. SRIDHAR: Sir, on a point of order. ഒരു അംഗം സംസാരിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ക്ലോഷർമോഷൻ കൊണ്ടുവരാമോ എന്നറിഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

MR. PRESIDENT: സംസാരിച്ചു തീർന്നതിനുശേഷം ക്ലോഷർമോഷൻ കൊണ്ടു വരാം.

MR. EAPEN ARAKKAL: My point is just to bring to the notice of this House that there is a vast field of research work to be done in the matter of finding out ways and means for the better working of libraries. I may bring to the notice of this House that there are two systems which are being followed. One is the American system and the other is the Indian system which has been brought into

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working order by one famous librarian by name Renganathan. He is now working in Delhi on the requisition of the Delhi University. He was asked by the University to go into the ways and means for the working of the library system. He has suggested the Card System. These things are placed before the House just to show that the library technique is a subject which is rather exhaustive. I fully agree with the suggestion of Mr. G. Ramachandran of appointing a special Committee to go into the whole question of the working of the Library and recommend a scheme for the better and more efficient working of the libraries in Travancore.

MR. P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Sir, I raise to support the resolution in its general principles in order to establish my claim to scholarship, culture and distinction in the domain of learning. I am greatful to my young, smart, honourable friend for dubbing me as a conservative. If a conservative man is one who has not lost his head in these clouds, one who has his feet firm on the *terra firma*, one who has a right sense of values, one who has a sense of proportion, and one who has not the spectre of the vote always before him whenever he functions in the legislature, I am proud to be a conservative. I wish my honourable young friend also were a conservative to a certain extent.

I do not know the exact position regarding this Public Library. There is no official correspondence published to show that the Vice-Chancellor of the University is such a Hun or a Goth as to shun books. The position seems to be that this onerous responsibility of maintaining this Library has been placed on the University. Without making any adequate financial provision for the library, perhaps the Government have shoved it on to the much maligned Vice-Chancellor. I cannot make up my mind to vote one way or the other until we definitely know whether the University has refused to continue the management of the Public Library. I, for one, would wish that the Library Movement might be controlled and supervised by such a body as the University if they can be persuaded to do it. We are all very virtuous people, but in a common democracy the difficulty is that the libraries would become more centres of propaganda than of learning, if the library is left to the management of a Government which is run by any party. The aloofness of a University, the attitude, the impartial attitude which we expect from a University would be the right approach to the management of a library. If the University would take it up, certainly they must be asked to do it by their personal control and supervision. And, they are the largest number of people who wish to make use of the books for the progress and well being of the State. They are the people who should kindle an interest in books. I fear that books also are loved by conservative class of people who do think that it is not anything against fashion to show some affection for books. Now, fashionable people do not spend so much time in the old-fashioned way of getting knowledge. On the

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[Mr. P. Balakrishnan Tampi.]

other hand more modern devices of the radio and public speeches and other things naturally have taken up the place of books. But this is not the time for academic discussions of all those things.

By all means, let us pass on to the question of the Public library. Let the Government make a decent contribution to the library. Even with thirty thousand rupees it won't be possible to make decent additions annually to the library. More contributions are to be made. But for management, don't leave it to Government. I am only suggesting that the library movement is now in the hands of enthusiasts whose capacity to do things and whose knowledge of things are much behind their enthusiasm. I mean that people of high education in the different branches of knowledge can alone give competent advice in a very very technical matter as the formation of a library.

About the Educational Bureau I must say, as one who has been a school master years ago that, that library is not to be opened to the general public. We have no provision here for refresher course for teachers in order to keep the teachers up-to-date. Teachers are not very rich people. It is very essential that they should be given opportunities to get books for their particular knowledge of pedagogy and other subjects. It is for that purpose that educational bureaus are maintained.

That takes me, Sir, to the different branches and sections to be maintained in the collection of books in a public library. In the matter of literary books our library has got pretty good stock. With regard to the technical subjects, I am afraid, our library needs very great improvements. Therefore, in the technical and technological side of our library has to be developed and I have no objection to the branches of these libraries being opened in different cultural centres including my home town of Mavelikara.

I express my sympathy with the resolution, but I will make up my mind to vote one way or the other only after hearing the Education Member to say whether the Vice Chancellor is sufficiently cultured and whether the Director of Public Instruction could make a good mate of the Vice-Chancellor. I hope that he will make it clear,

MR. A. P. UDAYABHANU: I move for a closure.

The motion for closure was put and carried.

HON'BLE MR. N. KUNJURAMAN: ഇവിടത്തെ വാദപ്രതിവാദങ്ങളും വളരെ ശ്രദ്ധയോടും സന്തോഷത്തോടുംകൂടിയാണ് ഞാൻ കേട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നത്. ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിൽ പ്രതിപാദിക്കുന്ന കാര്യം ഒരു വിവാദവിഷയമാണെന്ന് സമ്മതിക്കാൻ ഞാൻ തയ്യാറല്ല. പക്ഷേ അതിൽ അടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികളെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കി നല്ല പ്രസംഗങ്ങളും

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ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ അതു കേൾക്കാൻ എനിക്കും സന്തോഷമുണ്ട്. സർ, ഇവിടത്തെ പബ്ലിക്ക് ലൈബ്രറിയെ കാലാനുസൃതമായി പരിഷ്കരിച്ചു അതിന്റെ ഭരണച്ചുമതല ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഏറ്റെടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള കാര്യം ഈ സമിതിയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പതിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന് ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരമായുംമറ്റും വളരെ മുന്നണിയിൽ നിൽക്കുന്നു എന്നും അറിവുസമ്പാദനത്തിനുള്ള തൃഷ്ണയിൽ നാം ഒട്ടും പുറകോട്ടല്ലെന്നുള്ളതും നിസ്തർക്കമാണ്. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിലുള്ള പബ്ലിക്ക ലൈബ്രറി മാത്രമല്ല സകല ലൈബ്രറികളെയും പരിഷ്കരിച്ചു വിപുലപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതു് ഏറ്റവും അത്യാവശ്യമാണു്. അതിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനും ചുമതലയുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ, പബ്ലിക്ക ലൈബ്രറിയെപ്പറ്റി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ (അതിന്റെ ചരിത്രം ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു) അതു് നൂറുകൊല്ലങ്ങൾക്കുമുമ്പു് സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു പ്രൈവറ്റു ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റൂഷൻ ആയിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ കഴിഞ്ഞ ഒരു കൊല്ലക്കാലമായിട്ടാണു് അതു ഗവണ്മെന്റു് ഏറ്റെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഗവണ്മെന്റു ഏറ്റെടുത്തപ്പോൾ അവിടെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന കെട്ടിടം, സാമഗ്രങ്ങൾ പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ അന്നത്തെ സ്റ്റാഫു് മുതലായവയുംകൂടി ഗവണ്മെന്റിലേക്കു് എടുക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ലൈബ്രറിയുടെ പ്രയോജനം വിപുലപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ൨൫ വർഷത്തിനു മുമ്പുമൊഫ്യൂസിലിൽ ഉള്ള പല ലൈബ്രറികളും ഇതിനോടു അഫിലിയേറുചെയ്തു. അതിനുശേഷം പത്തു കൊല്ലങ്ങൾക്കുമുമ്പാണു് ഇതു യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയുടെ ചുമതലയിൽ ആക്കപ്പെട്ടതു്. യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയുടെകീഴിൽ അതിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനം വിജയകരമായിരുന്നു എന്നു ഞാനും സമ്മതിക്കുന്നില്ല. യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിക്കു് ലൈബ്രറിയുടെ കാര്യക്ഷമമായ പ്രവർത്തനത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ശ്രദ്ധിക്കാനോ വേണ്ടത്തക്ക നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനോ സൗകര്യവും സന്ദർഭവും ഉണ്ടാകാതെയാണു് ഇരുന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ൧൯൫൫ മുതൽ ൧൯൫൮ വരെ അതിന്റെ വളർച്ച അത്ഭുതപൂർവ്വമായിരുന്നു. യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയെപ്പറ്റി പറയുമ്പോൾ ലൈബ്രറിയുടെ ഭരണം ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ ഏൽപ്പിക്കുന്നതിൽ യാതൊരു വൈമനസ്യവുമില്ലെന്നുള്ള നിലയാണു് അവർക്കുള്ളതു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു് പ്രയോജനപ്പെടത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ലൈബ്രറിയുടെ പ്രവർത്തനം കാര്യക്ഷമമാക്കി പരിഷ്കരിച്ചു വിപുലപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതു് ആവശ്യമാണെന്നാണു് ഗവണ്മെന്റു് വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ഒരു സംഗതി നിങ്ങളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പെടുത്തണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. അതായതു്, നമ്മുടെ ലൈബ്രറിയുടെ പ്രവർത്തനം ബ്രിട്ടിഷ് മ്യൂസിയം

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ലൈബ്രറി പ്രവർത്തനത്തിന്റെ രീതിയിൽ സംഘടിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ നിലവിലുള്ള ആ ലൈബ്രറിയെ നയിക്കുന്നത് ലണ്ടൻ കൗണ്ടിസംഘത്തിലെ ഒരു സന്നദ്ധസേവാസ്ഥാപനസംഘമാണ്. അങ്ങനെ തിരി പ്രവർത്തനം ഇവിടെ സാദ്ധ്യമാണോ എന്നത് സംശയമാണ്. എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. രാമചന്ദ്രൻ ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ഈ കാര്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കുന്നതിനു് ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനോ ഇതിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനരീതിയെ ക്രമീകരിക്കുന്നതിനോ യാതൊരു വിഷമവും ഇല്ല. മറ്റൊരുകാര്യം പറയാനുള്ളത്, ഈ ലൈബ്രറിയിൽ ആയിരത്തിൽപരം അംഗങ്ങളും നാൽപ്പതിനായിരത്തിൽപരം പുസ്തകങ്ങളുമാണുള്ളത്. എന്നാൽ കഷ്ടിച്ച് ഒരൻപതു പേർക്കെങ്കിലും ഇരുന്നു വായിക്കുവാനുള്ള സ്ഥലസൗകര്യം ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ലൈബ്രറിയിൽ ഇല്ലാതാണിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഏതായാലും ഗവണ്മെന്റു് വേണ്ട സൗകര്യം ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തരുന്നതിനു് ആവശ്യമായ കാര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്.

MR. K. VELAYUDHA NNAIR : ഏതായാലും പുതിയ കെട്ടിടം കെട്ടാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറു് ആലോചിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് സംസാരിച്ചാൽ ശബ്ദം കേൾക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാത്ത ഈ കെട്ടിടം ലൈബ്രറിയുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനായി കൊടുത്തിട്ടു് പുതിയ കെട്ടിടം നിയമസഭയുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കു് പണിയുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറു് ആലോചിക്കുമോ?

HON'BLE Mr. N. KUNJURAMAN : ആ ചോദ്യത്തിനു് ഒരു മറുപടി ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുകയില്ലെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. ഇവിടെ ആറുപേർ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെപ്പറ്റി സംസാരിച്ചതിൽ അഞ്ചുപേർ ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലാണു് പ്രസംഗിച്ചതു്. എന്നാൽ ഇന്നു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ പ്രൈമറി കമ്പൽസറി എഡ്യൂക്കേഷനും അഡൽട്ടു് എഡ്യൂക്കേഷനും എല്ലാം ആരംഭിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു് മലയാളത്തിനു കൂടുതൽ പ്രചാരം ഉണ്ടാകുവാൻ സാദ്ധ്യതകളുണ്ടു്. ഇനി വയോജനവിദ്യാഭ്യാസവും മറ്റും നടപ്പിലായാൽ ധാരാളം മലയാളം പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ കൈയ കാര്യം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായിവരും. അതേപ്പറ്റി നിശ്ചയമായും ലൈബ്രറികമ്മിറ്റി ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതായും വരും. തീർച്ചയായും ഗവണ്മെൻറു മൊത്തത്തിൽ ലൈബ്രറിപ്രസ്ഥാനത്തെപ്പറ്റി പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഈ പ്രമേയം അവതരിപ്പിച്ച ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെംബർ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ വാഗ്ദാനങ്ങളെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കി ഈ പ്രമേയം പിൻവലിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു

(At this stage the Deputy President occupied the Chair.)

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MR. N. DANIEL JOSE: Before withdrawing this resolution I crave permission for one or two minutes to make a personal explanation on what I said. I am sure Sir, that the esteemed member who made frequent references to conservatives, to their feet being on the ground.....

MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT : മറ്റുള്ള മെമ്പറന്മാക്ക് മറുപടി പറയത്തക്ക നിലയിലുള്ള പ്രസ്താവനകളും പ്രസംഗങ്ങളും ചെയ്യാനുള്ള സമയം ഇതല്ല. ബഹു. മെംബർ ഈ പ്രമേയം പിൻവലിക്കുന്നോ ഇല്ലയോ എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ മാത്രം മതി.

MR. N. DANIEL JOSE: Sir, I have a right to make a personal explanation on what I said ?

MR. DEPUTY PRESIDENT: At the same time you should not reply to the members who have replied to you.

MR. N. DANIEL JOSE: I am not replying to them. I am making a personal explanation. I just wanted to refer the context in which I was speaking. I just mentioned that the esteemed member will not want me to repeat what Mr. Barnad Shaw said about conservatives and people above 40.

Sir, since an assuarance has been given by the Hon'ble Minister regarding the improvement of the library, I request the Permission of the House to withdraw the resolution.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE: BASIC TAX.

MR. P. NANOO : സർ, ഞാൻ താഴെക്കാണുന്ന പ്രമേയം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

"സംസ്ഥാനത്തുള്ളതും ഈ അസംബ്ലിയുടെ അധികാരാതിത്തിയിൽപ്പെട്ടതുമായ എല്ലാ നിലം പുരയിടങ്ങളിലും അടിസ്ഥാനനികുതി മാത്രം ചുമത്തിയും നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന ജന്മിക്കരം തിരിപ്പുവാരം ഇവ നിറുത്തൽ ചെയ്യും വേണ്ട നിയമനിർമ്മാണം നടത്തണമെന്ന് ഈ അസംബ്ലി അടിയായപ്പെടുന്നു."

ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ ഒരു വലിയ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം വരുന്ന കർഷകരുടെ ഭൂനികുതി സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള സങ്കടത്തിനു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാവണം എന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയം അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നത്.

കഴിഞ്ഞ അസംബ്ലിയിൽ ഏതാണ്ട് ഇതുപോലെയുള്ള ഒരു പ്രമേയം ഞാൻ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരുന്നു. ആ പ്രമേയത്തിനു ലിസ്റ്റിൽ ഒന്നാമതായിത്തന്നെ ബാലറ്റു കിട്ടി. എന്നാൽ ചില സാങ്കേതികതടസ്സങ്ങൾ ഉന്നയിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ആ പ്രമേയം ചർച്ചാവിഷയമാക്കാൻ പ്രസിഡൻറ

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